

Index

- abortion, 53–5, 57
 Abortion Act (1967),
 53, 62
 disability and abortion,
 53–65
 LIFE (anti abortion charity),
 62
 adjudication between patients’
 differing degrees of desert,
 90
 age groups and birth cohorts,
 200–1
 aggregative dimension of
 population health, 21
 AIDS, 100
 alcohol consumption, 4
 allocation of scarce
 healthcare resources,
 89, 90
 altering the behaviour of
 smokers, 92
 alternative hypothesis, 79
 American College of
 Obstetricians and
 Gynecologists, Committee
 on Genetics, 131
 analysis of personal health
 information without
 consent, 2
 and value, 71–3
 Angastiniotis, M., 122
 anti-scientific world view of
 risk, 82
 approaches to harm
 prevention, 112–13
 Aristotle, 161
 Arneson, Richard., 186–7,
 216
 as an attempt to improve
 the human gene pool,
 58
 Ashcroft, Richard, 85, 136
 association between obesity
 and socioeconomic
 status, 5
 authoritarian reduction of
 obesity, 60
 autonomous choices of the
 individual, 88
 Belmont Principles, 174,
 177–81, 184, 187
 Belmont Report, 177, 178, 179,
 182, 185, 188
 benefit to society, 147
 benefiting the individual, 21
 benefits and burdens
 calculations (of harm), 4
 Bentham, Jeremy, 157–8, 159
 ‘Big Pharma’, 205
 bioethics, 8, 18, 51, 71, 183,
 191–2
 bioethics agenda, broadened,
 191, 197, 208–9
 biotic egalitarianism, 167
 British Medical Association
 (BMA), 121
 Brown, Gordon, 86, 121
 Brülde, Bengt, 20, 23, 29–30,
 34–5, 38, 39
 BSE crisis, 76
 Buehler, James, 176
 burden of regulation in
 proportion to the harm
 prevented, 91
 Byrd–Hagel Resolution, 164
 causal routes of harms, 112
 Centers for Disease Control
 and Prevention (US), 147
 Central Intelligence Agency
 (US), 211
 chicken pox, 113
 Civil Rights Act (1964, US),
 168
 classes of outcomes, 75
 classical liberal approach to the
 regulation of personal
 behaviour, 91
 climate change
 Bali Principles of Climate
 Justice, 164
 climate change and public
 health, 154
 climate change debate,
 fairness within, 162–3
 climate justice, 163–4
 contractarian framework
 for, 161
 Earth Summit, Bali (2002),
 164
 egalitarian framework for,
 162
 impacts of, 163
 international distribution of
 burdens, 163
 targets relating to, 163
 utilitarian perspective,
 157–61
 Clinton, William ‘Bill’, 168
 collective action (liberalism), 12
 Commission on the Social
 Determinants of Health
 (WHO), 206
 common good (disease
 prevention), 115
 communitarians, 89
 compromise of functional
 ability, 93
 compulsory health
 interventions, 107
 compulsory interventions, 115
 compulsory medical treatment,
 103
 concept of, 3
 confidentiality, 108
 consequentialist outcomes,
 72–3
 consequentialists
 justification of the constraint
 of freedom, 112
 constructivist accounts of risk,
 68
 contact tracing, sexually
 transmitted diseases, 104
 contagious nature of many
 vaccine-preventable
 childhood diseases, 145
 contemporary risk-analysis,
 73
 correlations between alcohol
 and disease, 4
 Council for International
 Organizations of Medical
 Sciences (CIOMS), 176,
 177
 creation of equal opportunities
 for health, 20

- critical level healthcare and the poverty line, 44
 CSIS Commission on Global Aging, 198
- Darwin, Charles, 166
 de Zulueta, P., 127
 Declaration of Helsinki, 176–7
 Declaration of Helsinki (2008), 177
 defence of government health policy, 70
 definitions of ‘screening’, 119
 deontological distinctions
 between types of risks, 76
 deontological intuition, 74
 Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA, UK), 159
 Department of Health, 54, 131, 155
 Descartes, René, 165
 desert concept of, 90
 diminishing marginal value of health, 43
 disability-adjusted life expectancy, 26
 Disability Discrimination Act (2004), 62
 disability-free life expectancies, 26
 Disability Rights Commission, 62–3
 disapproving of the conduct of smokers, 89
 disease, 20
 disease and disability
 reduced welfare, 62
 disease burden, 2, 24
 disease control
 historic examples, 101
 disease prevention
 justification of constraints on civil liberties, 114
 the least restrictive alternative, 114
 disease, risk factors, 2
 disorders
 disorders, definition of, 29
 disorders and public health, 33
 disorders as internally caused undesirable conditions, 29–30
 disorders, definition of, 29
 dissemination of precautionary information, 108
- distribution of health-risks in the population, 67
 distributions of health inequality, 42
 distributive justice in healthcare, 90
 DNA sequencing technology, 136
 dominance of liberal assumptions, 11
 Down’s Syndrome and abortion, 54
- EcoEquity, 164
 Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC), 175
 education or recruitment policies, 129
 egalitarian framework for climate change, 162
 egalitarian view of health inequality, 41
 egalitarianism
 abandonment of health inequalities, 22
 Engels, Friedrich, 157
 environment, ethics and public health, 171
 environmental ethics, 71
 environmental health, 154
 environmental justice and public health, 164
 environmental justice and development ethics, 168–70
 environmental damage, human-caused, 74
 environmental damage, natural, 74
 environmental ethics and public health, 168
 Environmental Health Commission, 154
 environmental policy, 71
 Environmental Protection Agency, 169
 epidemics and pandemics, reduced risk of, 147
 epidemiological testing, 78
 epidemiology, ethics of, 83
 epistemic rules for policy-making, 80
 equity and population health, 209
 age groups and birth cohorts, 200–1
- allocation of healthcare resources to different age groups, 200–1
 burden of disease, 205
 cost-effectiveness analysis (CEA), 193, 201, 206
 determinants of health, 192
 distributive healthcare
 rationing issues, 193–4
 equity in health, 192–3
 global migration, 208
 global terrain of health justice, 206
 health egalitarians and health maximizers, 192–3
 health inequalities
 between different social groups, 191
 health inequalities, reduction of, 193–4
 international equity and health, 201–3
 international health inequalities, 191, 206
 international property rights and access to drugs, 205–6
 Mexican Seguro Popular (health insurance scheme), 198
 migration, ‘push’ and ‘pull’, 204–5
 Millennium Development Goals (MDG), 193, 204
 societal aging as an emerging public health problem, 198–200
 working age population, shrinkage of, 199
- eugenics, 58–64
 abortion and eugenics, 58
 antenatal screening labelled as ‘eugenic’, 125
 authoritarian eugenics, 59–60
 composition of future populations, 64
 compulsory sterilisation programmes, 59
 equal value principle, 62–4
 genetic improvement as a flawed concept, 61
 government influence within reproduction and family planning, 59
 Human Fertilisation and Embryology Act (1990), 62

	Index	233
<p>human gene pool, improvement of, 61–2 <i>laissez-faire</i> eugenics, 59 moral standing of, 60–1 Nazi eugenic policies, 48, 59, 64 permissible and wrongful eugenics, distinction between, 61 preimplantation genetic diagnosis, 49, 50, 51, 53, 55, 57–8, 59, 61, 62–3, 64 prenatal genetic diagnosis, 60 pro-life (abortion/eugenics), 61 to reduce the prevalence of disease and impairment, 62 eugenics as a strategy for improving public health, 48 eugenics, immoral features of, 48 European Commission, 71 European Society of Human Genetics, 122, 126, 132, 135 evolutionary malfunction, 32 expected costs and benefits (risks precautions), 70</p> <p>Faculty of Public Health Medicine (UK), 155 fair innings argument, 26 false negatives, 80 false positives, 80 Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations (US), 168 freedom and individual autonomy, 108 Frost, Robert, 89</p> <p>Galton, Francis, 58 General Medical Council (GMC), 128 Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act (US, 2008), 131 Gillon, Raanon, 61 Global Commons Institute (GCI), 164</p>	<p>goals of public health, 20–45 aggregative considerations, 73 assignment of value to different life years, 25 Atkinson inequality measure, 42 biological disadvantage, 31 biomedical definitions, 34 central risk factors, 22 connection between disorder and harm, concept, 30 creation of equal opportunities for health, 20 critical levels of healthcare, 44–5 Cummins-function, 32 disparities between life expectancy and increases in health, 26 distributions of health inequality, 42 distributive dimension of population health, 21 egalitarianism and the priority view, 43 fair innings argument, 26 good life, definitions of, 38 health, functional definitions, 34–5 health, pluralistic definitions, 35–6 healthy life expectancies, 26–1, 40–1, 43, 45 improvement of average health, 21 improvement of social conditions, 22 improvement of the health of the most unhealthy, 43 inequality adjusted happiness (IAH), 43 inequality reduction, 43–4 life expectancy, 26–7 machine faults, 31–3 measurement of improvements in health, 27 measurement of personal health, 34 minimally acceptable health and life expectancy, 44 person trade-off, 37–8, 45</p>	<p>preference-based health value index, 36 prevention of disease and injury, 29 prioritization of the worse- off, 43 priority views of healthcare, 43 prolongment of lives, 24–6 promotion of physical and mental health, 33 quality adjusted life years, 28 reduction of inequity, 43–4 Rosser classification, 36 social health promotion, 22 standard gamble, 36, 38 time trade-off, 36, 38 well-being and public health, 39–40</p> <p>goals of public health, conception of, 23 good moral reasons for regulating the behaviour of individuals (general), 89 good or bad outcomes, 80 government regulation of hazards to health, 88 Great Plague of London (1665), 101–2</p> <p>harm, 4 justification for interventions, 113 magnitude of harm, 113 harm and the causation of harm, judgements concerning, 82 causal responsibility nor moral responsibility, 111 expanded (HP2), 113 harm principle, common good, 108 harm principle, expanded (HP2), 111–12, 113 harm, broader notion of, 4 harm, risk of, 69, 144, 145, 149, 150, 151, 152 harms weighed against the benefits of prevention, 4 harms of infection, 109 harms to self, the “undeserving patient” \r, 89</p>

- health disorders as machine-faults, 31
- health equity between age groups and birth cohorts, 198–201
- health inequities, 228
 - approaches to health inequalities, 222
 - avoidable health inequalities, 215
 - deciding between approaches to health inequalities, 223–5
 - decreased life expectancies and high-risk behaviours, 214
 - distributing health, 219–20
 - egalitarian justice, 217, 218–19, 220
 - health differentials
 - attributable to biological variation, 215
 - infant mortality rates, international comparisons, 211
 - life expectancies, differences in, 211
 - monastic approaches to health inequality, 221–2
 - obligations of socioeconomic justice, 217
 - prioritarianism, 226–7
 - social determinants of health, just distribution of, 220
 - social science to political philosophy, 214
 - socioeconomic gradients in health, 213
 - socioeconomic status and ill health, 212
 - strict egalitarianism, 225–6
 - sufficientarianism, 227
- health inequality, complexity of, 196–7
- health screening and testing, 112
- healthcare conflicts between individual and population, 6
- healthcare interventions, 4
- health-related utility values, 38
- Hepatitis B screening, 103
- herd, 151
- HIV/AIDS, 100, 109, 186
- HIV, lower rates of, 16
- Hobbes, Thomas, 165
- Hockney, David, 85–7, 88–9, 93, 96
- Hourdequin, Marion, 73
- House of Commons Science and Technology Committee (2006), 75
- human-centred environmental ethics, 166
- Human Fertilisation and Embryology Act (1990), 62
- Human Fertilization and Embryology Authority (HFEA), 55, 57, 63
- Hume, David, 157
- individual and group inequalities in health, 220–1
- infectious disease control, 116
 - antibiotics, 100
 - compulsory vaccinations, 108
 - contact-tracing and further testing, 104–5
 - correlation between social deprivation and increased prevalence of infectious diseases, 112
 - decreased morbidity and mortality due to infectious diseases control, 100
 - directly observed therapy (DOT), adherence to treatment, 107
 - effectiveness in preventing infection, 114
 - Groningen case (Netherlands, 2007), 109
 - harm principle, infectious diseases, 108
 - Hepatitis B screening, 103
 - HIV screening, 103, 124, 127
 - individual responsibility for infectious disease protection, 113
 - infectious disease control and public trust, 115–16
 - isolation of patients, 102
 - justified compulsion in public health, 113
 - leprosy, 101–2
 - liberty, restriction of, 102
 - patient confidentiality, 2, 103
 - quarantine, 102, 105–6, 107
 - reduction of infection risks, 114
 - risk to the community, 107
 - screening of travellers, 104
 - sexually transmitted diseases, 104, 113
 - smallpox, 100
 - social distancing to prevent infectious disease, 101
 - Spanish Flu (1918), 100
 - surveillance, screening, and notification, 103–4
 - tuberculosis control, 106
 - typhoid, 100
 - World Health Organization preparation for an influenza pandemic, 100
- influence of drinking cultures on individual behaviour, 4
- influences on the health of other communities, 156
- Institute of Medicine, 149, 155, 174, 198
- Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), 163
- International Center for Longevity, 199
- International Committee on Climate Change (IPPC), 160
- International Development Ethics Association (IDEA), 169–70
- International Health Regulations, 144
- International Labour Organization (ILO), 208
- International Monetary Fund (IMF), 204, 207
- International Organization for Migration, 207
- interventions
 - generating anxiety and other harms, 4
 - individual focused, 4
 - involuntarily incurred harms to third parties, 88
- Jardins, Des, 167
- Jepson, Joanna, 54
- John, Stephen, 67
- judgment pluralism, 9
- justification for compulsory interventions, 113
- justification of screening programmes, 119

	Index	235
Kamm, Frances, 193, 201	measurement of personal health, 34	National Screening Committee (UK), 119, 120, 122, 125, 127
Kantian injunction, 184	measures combining health quality and quantity, 28	Neugarten, Bernice, 199
Kyoto Protocol, United States rejection of, 164	Mechanic, David, 196	newborn screening, 123–4
Labour Government (UK), 204	medical ethics, 1	Newson, Ainsley J., 118
Leopold, Aldo, 167	beneficence and non-maleficence, 6	nicotine dependency, 87
less severe infectious diseases, 114	biomedical ethics, four principles of, 178	non-anthropocentric environmental ethics, 166
levels of health quality, 26	clinical medicine (focus of contemporary medical ethics), 3	non-ascertained risk of harm, 77
liberal approach	contemporary medical ethics, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8	non-exploitation as a principle of research ethics, 188
autonomous decision-making, 7	criticisms drawn from public health, 12	non-exploitation in research ethics, 182–4
choice and responsibility, 8	expansion of traditional frameworks, 8	non-principled evaluation healthcare distributions, 45
health care, equality of access, 12	medical ethics, framework of, 2	non-standard-consequentialism, 73, 76
intervention ladder, 12	traditional medical ethics, 6	normal harms expected sum total, 80
liberal ‘neutrality’ and tolerance, 9	unethical behaviour, 2	notion of implicit harm, 6
liberal framework of public health, 2	Medicare (US), 200	Nuffield Council on Bioethics, 10, 12, 120, 122, 130, 131–2
moderated liberal positions, 10–12	mental disorders, 31, 33	null hypothesis, 78–9
narrow liberal views, 6–10	mental or somatic disorders, 29	
non-interference, 1, 6–7	Midgley Mary, 165–6	
relationship between law and ethics, 9	Mill, John Stuart, 6–7, 12, 109, 111, 129, 144, 157–8, 159, 216	
liberty as a value, 108, 112, 145, 151	Miller, Franklin, 182–3	
liberty-limiting actions and policies, 109	mitigation and adaptation policies, 161	obesity, 16
life expectancy, 26–7	mitochondrial disorder screening, 123	objectivist pluralism, 39
lifestyle choices	mobile phone masts, 79	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), 204
outside the control of the individual, 4	mobile phone masts, potential risk of harm, 77	
limitations on the idea of harm, 4	mobile phones, potential health threats from location of masts, 77–80	pandemic influenza, 8
limits of ethical health promotion, 7	models of scientific inquiry (risk proc), 81	parents, abortions and eugenics, 58
liver cirrhosis in France, 4	moral judgement of past or present smoking, 90	paternalism, 5
Locke, John, 157, 165	moral standing of, 60–1	paternalism, as a positive approach, 5
	morality of, 58	paternalistic intervention, 88
machine-fault model, 34	Naess, Arne, 167	paternalistic regulation, 88
MacIntyre, Alasdair, 158	National Commission for the Protection of Human Subjects of Biomedical and Behavioural Research, 177	paternalistic regulation of smoking, 88
MacQueen, Kathleen, 176	National Health Service, 52, 53, 56, 64, 90–1, 132	pathological and non-pathological disorders, 29
magnitude estimation, 36		patient welfare as a fundamental principle of clinical medicine, 180
malaria eradication (risk), 67		population screening, 137
malevolent behaviour, 109		access to screening programmes, 134
Mallon, Mary, (Typhoid Mary), 102–3, 109		antenatal screening, 122, 123, 127, 129
mandatory screening of adults, 129		
maximization of expected utility, 69		
McMillan, John, 174		

- population screening (cont.)
 - availability and affordability of relevant treatment, 135
 - to benefit populations, as opposed individuals, 119
 - benefits of diagnosis counterbalanced against potential harms, 133
 - collectivist population screening, 126
 - conflicts with ethical principles, 118
 - criteria for establishing screening programmes, 120–1
 - denial of life or other insurance, 131
 - as distinct from clinical ‘testing’, 119
 - exclusion from the workplace, 131
 - genetic screening, 121, 123
 - harm potential from false positive or false negative results, 133
 - HIV screening, 103, 124, 127
 - informed consent and informed choice, 126–8
 - litigation following false negative results for breast and cervical cancer screening, 133
 - mandatory and routine screening, 128–9
 - potential for stigma and discrimination, 130–1
 - psychological harm, potential for, 133
 - the right to remain ignorant of potential disease, 129
 - screening in adults, 124
 - tuberculosis screening, 103
 - vulnerable groups and the provision of screening, 135
- plague, 100
- pluralism, 10
 - judgement pluralism, 8
- pluralism in ethics, 9
- population-orientated approach, 12
- Porter, Dorothy, 155, 158
- practicality constraints, 77
- precaution in practice, 76–81
- precautionary principle, 68–75, 76–7, 78, 80
- precautionary reasoning, 73
- President’s Commission (1983), 121
- prevention and reduction of harm, 4, 6, 17
- prevention of disease through the termination of pregnancies, 129
- prevention of diseases through the termination of pregnancies, 125
- prevention of obesity, 5
- preventive measures against infective diseases, 103
- privacy and confidentiality, 104
- private sector involvement, 135
- prolongment of lives, 24–6
- promotion of health as a goal of public health, 36
- promotion of physical and mental health, 33
- property right protections, 205
- provocation of complex social, moral and legal reactions, 85
- public goods, 53
- public health, 4, 155–7
 - aims of, 3
 - appropriate ethical theory, 2
 - individual healthcare, 1
 - individuals and populations, 3
 - notion of, 3
 - primary focus on populations, 1
 - theoretical perspective of, 5
 - uncertainty and precautionary motivation, 4
- public health actions, unethical activity, 18
- public health activities, 20, 29
- public health activity, 3, 4
- public health crises such as DDT or thalidomide, 72
- public health emergencies, 2, 115
- public health ethics, development of, 1
- public health ethics, relationship to medical and environmental ethics, 71
- public health ethics, substantive account of, 12
- public health interventions impact of, 103
- public health outcomes, 81
- public health policies and activities
 - ethically dubious, 1
- public health policy, 71
- public health practice and policy
 - concept of harm, 6
- public health practice, discord with moral theory, 2
- public health research, without individual consent, 2
- public health, adverse effects of controlling, 115
- public health, ethics of, 83
- public health, individuals and populations, 3
- public nature of public health, 12
- public understanding of the probabilities of risk, 75
- public health research ethics, 188
 - AZT trials, 180, 186, 187–8
 - Baltimore lead abatement study, 181, 186, 187–8
 - beneficence and non-maleficence, principles applicable to clinical research, 183
 - benefits and risks of research, 179
 - clinical trials, 175
 - ethical scrutiny of research, 176
 - exploitation and unethical public health research, 181–2
 - exploitative research, features of, 184
 - Grimes vs Kennedy Krieger Institute Inc.* (2001), 181, 182
 - harmful exploitation, 184–5
 - health research and interventions, distinction between, 176
 - immoral research practices, 183
 - moral rules of research ethics, 177
 - mutually advantageous consensual exploitation, 185–8

	Index	237
<p>non-consensual exploitation, 185</p> <p>non-maleficence under the principle of beneficence, 178</p> <p>Nuremberg Code, 176, 180</p> <p>patients' welfare, promotion of, 180</p> <p>public health information collection, distinction between research and audit, 176</p> <p>qualitative and quantitative methodologies, 175</p> <p>research codes and principles, 176–7</p> <p>research ethics committees, 176</p> <p>research ethics, overhauling the principles of, 183</p> <p>Tuskegee syphilis study, 182, 183, 184</p> <p>vulnerable groups, research of, 181</p> <p>Wertheimer and exploitation, 184</p> <p>public health, resetting the parameters, 18</p> <p>analysis of personal health information without consent, 2</p> <p>causal and moral responsibility, 8</p> <p>clinical medicine (differences from public health), 3</p> <p>clinical medicine and public health ethics, 16</p> <p>clinical relationships between doctor and patient, 8</p> <p>collective interventions, 3, 5</p> <p>common goods, 16</p> <p>common interests, 16</p> <p>communitarianism, 12</p> <p>congruent interests, 15</p> <p>convergent interests, 15</p> <p>core public health activities, 1</p> <p>government decision making regarding lifestyle choices of individuals, 5</p> <p>harm principle, 7, 108–9, 113</p> <p>health outcomes impossible to achieve by the individual alone, 5</p>	<p>healthcare conflicts between individual and population, 6</p> <p>interventions in health, 3</p> <p>known population risks applied to the lives of individuals, 4</p> <p><i>nature of public health</i> condition, 2</p> <p>population and communities, population-level interventions, 2</p> <p>prioritizing populations over individuals, 2</p> <p>promotion of healthier lifestyles, 2</p> <p>public health emergencies, 2, 115</p> <p>reduction of risk, 1, 82</p> <p>relationship between population health and individual health, 4</p> <p>restrictions on liberty, 7</p> <p>social inequalities as a population effect, 17</p> <p>social justice, conceptions of, 17–18</p> <p>theoretical concerns of public health, 8</p> <p>unethical healthcare policy, 2</p> <p>quality adjusted life years, 28</p> <p>quality of life, 38–9</p> <p>quality-adjusted life years, 26</p> <p>racial influence on health inequalities, 195</p> <p>rating scale, 36</p> <p>Rawls, John, 70–1, 156, 162, 163, 164, 179, 188, 195, 201, 202–3, 213, 217, 222–3, 226</p> <p>rcba, 84</p> <p>reduce health inequalities, 43–4</p> <p>reduce mortality (av health), 21</p> <p>reduction of morbidity (average health), 21</p> <p>reduction of socioeconomic inequalities, 22</p> <p>regulation in the interests of health or pleasure, 86</p> <p>regulation of private sector-provided screening, 136</p> <p>regulation of risk, 74</p> <p>regulation of the food industry, 5</p>	<p>relationship between economic wealth or income and life expectancy, 97</p> <p>relationship between selective reproduction and public health, 48</p> <p>relativistic pluralism, 9</p> <p>relevant individual outcomes, 23–4</p> <p>relevant value of additional life years, 24</p> <p>Repository for Germinal Choice, 49</p> <p>restrictions on the liberties of individuals and populations, 107</p> <p>retrospective clinical judgement, 90</p> <p>rights to privacy, 108</p> <p>risk and precaution, 83</p> <p>balancing risks, 82</p> <p>consequentialism in risk-assessment, 75</p> <p>creation of risk-free environments, 67</p> <p>environmental degradation and public health, 71</p> <p>ethics of risk, 68–9, 81, 83</p> <p>health-and-safety regulation, 70, 74</p> <p>identification and management of risk, 68, 69, 81, 83</p> <p><i>laissez-faire risk</i> management, 77</p> <p>precautionary approaches to public health policy, 68, 75</p> <p>precautionary health-and-safety, 77</p> <p>probabilities of suffering harm, 69</p> <p>public health policy and risk, 67</p> <p>public perception of risk, 76</p> <p>reduction of risk, 1, 82</p> <p>risk, tolerability, 81–3</p> <p>scientific and constructivist views of risk, 75–6</p> <p>value chains for comparison of risk, 70</p> <p>risk-based health policy, 75</p> <p>risk-cost-benefit-analysis, 69–7, 75–7, 81–2</p> <p>risks to individuals or populations, 113</p> <p>Rose, Geoffery, 4, 7</p>

- Rosser classification, 36
- Russell, Bertrand, 157–8
- Royal College of Physicians, 94, 97, 177
- SARS, 8, 100, 103, 124, 129
- scientific misunderstanding of risk, 75
- scientific standard proof of risk, 80
- scientific statistical testing, 78
- scope for prevention (harms), 4
- screening and the right to remain in ignorance, 129–30
- screening for infectious diseases (compulsory), 116
- selective reproduction and public health, 58
 - abortion, 53–5, 57
 - benefit and harm in selective production, 52
 - contraception and sexual abstinence, 49
 - disability rights, 53
 - discouragement of smoking during pregnancy, 50
 - embryo-implantation, 48
 - ethics of selective reproduction clinical practice, 63
 - gametic essentialism, 51
 - in vitro fertilisation (IVF), 57
 - non-health purposes of sexual reproduction, 52
 - origin view, 51
 - policy and regulatory issues of reproduction and health, 55
 - potential harm from selective reproduction, 52
 - preimplantation genetic diagnosis, 49, 50, 51, 53, 55, 57–8, 59, 61, 62–3, 64
 - public health interventions in pregnancy, 57
 - reproductive and genetic technologies, 48
 - selection to avoid disease, 48
 - sex selection, 52
 - size of the future population, 49
 - teenage pregnancy, 49
 - welfare gains from selective reproduction, 52
- self-inflicted harms, 87
- sensitivity and specificity of, 121
- separation of public health and the environment, 165–6
- serious handicaps and abortion, 54
- smoking
 - health inequalities, 97
 - smoking and risk of lung cancer, 78
 - smoking and teenagers, 92
 - smoking as a vice and virtue, 86–7
 - smoking as a voluntary, self-inflicted harm to health, 88
 - smoking as public good, 96
 - smoking cessation,
 - consequences of, 87
 - smoking during pregnancy, 95
 - smoking in enclosed public places, harms and public goods, 93
 - smoking in public and the workplace, 95
 - smoking in the home, 93, 95
 - smoking, health and ethics, 98
 - as a public health problem, 85
 - attempts to control smoking, 85
 - banning smoking in enclosed public places, 89
 - clinical approach to smoking-related illnesses, 89
 - compulsory smoking-cessation, 95
 - consumption of and contributions to healthcare resources, 91
 - costs of smoking-related illness, 90
 - criminalization of smoking, 95
 - ethics and smoking, 95–7
 - marketing of tobacco products, 85
 - non-treatment of smokers, 91
 - passive smoking, impact of, 91
 - reduction of smoking in poorer socioeconomic groups, 97
 - regulation of smoking, 86, 88, 89, 91–4, 96
 - relationship between income and smoking, 97
 - smoking, health information, 23
 - smoking, moral uncertainty and moralism, 88–9
 - smoking, regulation of, 91
 - smoking, the morality of, 85–6
 - social determinants and health inequalities, 194–6
 - social health disparities at national and international levels
 - access to medicines, 8
 - social injustices, 41
 - social justice, 196
 - social justice and climate change, 161–2
 - societal level policy initiatives, 2
 - socioeconomically worse-off groups, 112
 - Socrates, 154
 - standard consequentialist outcomes, 73
 - standard statistical testing, 80, 81
 - Stephens, Carolyn., 154, 168, 169
 - stewardship model, 10, 12
 - Stewart report (2000), 71, 77
 - stigma, sickle cell anaemia screening (US), 130
 - taxation on tobacco products, 90, 91
 - taxes on tobacco products, 89
 - technocratic accounts of risk, 68
 - termination time limits, 53
 - the precautionary principle, 81–2
 - third dimension of population health, 22
 - to reduce health inequalities, 20
 - tolerability of risk, 82
 - traditional liberal approaches to public health, 1
 - traditional medical ethics, 6
 - traditional medical model (machine-fault model) disorders, 29
 - treatment of obesity, 5

		Index	239
tuberculosis marginalized in society (vulnerable groups), 107	tuberculosis, 8, 107, 114, 129	tuberculosis, contact screening, 104	tuberculosis, detention and forced treatment of, 114
unequal healthcare distributed, 41	unequal socioeconomic determinants, influence on health, 3	United Nations (UN), 71, 199	UNICEF, 203
unintentional transmission of infectious diseases, 110	unjust inequalities, 44	vaccination, 22	vaccination ethics, compulsory vaccination, 150–2
value pluralism, 9	vaccination ethics, 153	anti-vaccination information, quality of, 149	best interests argument, 145–7
childhood vaccinations, 144, 151	compulsory vaccinations, 108	contagious nature of many vaccine-preventable childhood diseases, 145	diphtheria infection reduction after the introduction of vaccination, 148
endemic childhood diseases in the developing world, 152	failure or refusal to vaccinate, 145	herd protection, 1, 15, 22, 147, 149–50	legal compulsion as distinct from moral obligation, 151
lost public confidence in vaccination, 148	MMR (measles, mumps and rubella), 148	moral arguments about vaccination, 147	negative or positive consequences, 146
non-vaccination of individuals, 147	obligation to protect others, 144	parental decision-making about childhood vaccinations, 146	paternalistic arguments, 145
potential benefit to the individual, 147	potential harm to third parties, 145	reasons for and types of vaccination, 143	reduction in childhood mortality from infectious disease, 148
tetanus vaccination, 15	vaccination as a public good, 149	Verweij, Marcel, 3, 4, 6, 12, 21–6, 55–6, 57, 100, 115, 148, 174	viruses of the mind (mental disorders), 33
Wertheimer, Alan, 184, 185, 186–8	WHO Commission on the Social Determinants of Health, 194	Wittgenstein, Ludwig, 154	World Bank, 204, 207
World Health Organization (WHO), 35, 100, 148, 192, 198, 202, 204, 206, 208	World Trade Organization (WTO), 208		